

2 METHOD

2.1 Participant

Eleven healthy young adults (11 males, 18.26 years old) were recruited from the University of California, Berkeley. All participants were right-handed as determined by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971). All participants were naive to the purpose of the study and had no prior experience with the task. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of California, Berkeley.

2.2 Apparatus

Behavioral responses were recorded using a custom-built software package (MATLAB, MathWorks) running on a personal computer (Dell Optiplex 7770). The computer was connected to a 40-cm wide screen (Dell U2415) and a 40-cm high screen (Dell U2415). The screen was divided into two vertical panels. The left panel displayed a bird (400 × 400 pixels) and the right panel displayed a cat (400 × 400 pixels). The bird and cat were presented for 500 ms each, followed by a 2,300–2,700 ms interval. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order.

Each trial began with a fixation cross (500 ms) and a reward signal (500 ms). The bird and cat were presented for 500 ms each, followed by a 2,300–2,700 ms interval. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order.

2.3 Design

Each trial began with a fixation cross (500 ms) and a reward signal (500 ms). The bird and cat were presented for 500 ms each, followed by a 2,300–2,700 ms interval. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order.

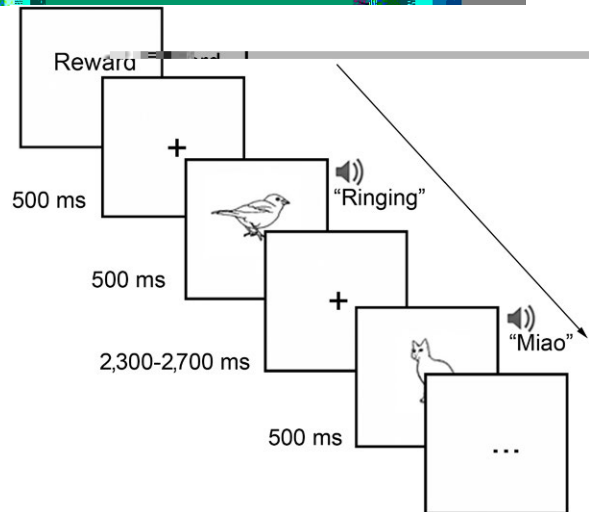


FIGURE 1 A trial sequence. Each trial begins with a 500 ms fixation cross, followed by a 500 ms presentation of either a bird or a cat. The bird and cat are presented in a random order. The bird and cat are presented in a random order. The bird and cat are presented in a random order.

Each trial began with a fixation cross (500 ms) and a reward signal (500 ms). The bird and cat were presented for 500 ms each, followed by a 2,300–2,700 ms interval. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order. The bird and cat were presented in a random order.

... 60 ... ANOVA (BANOVA; ... 30 ... Pa c a C ... 24 ... 55 ...

2.4 Behavioral data

... ANOVA ...

... ANOVA (BANOVA; ...

2.5 EEG data

... EEG ...

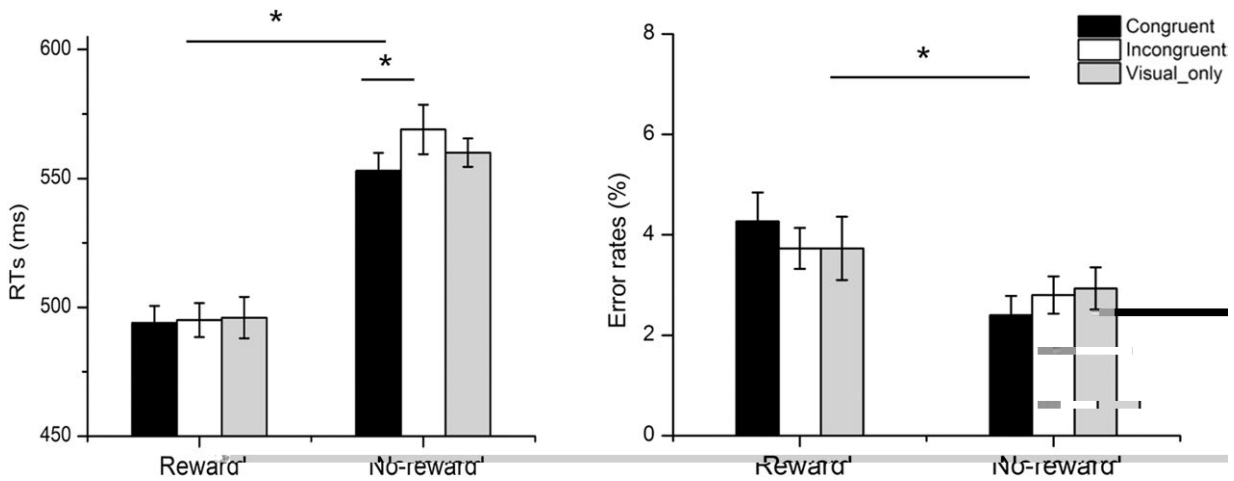


FIGURE 2 Main effects of congruency on RTs and error rates. Error bars represent standard error. *p < .05.

EEGLAB (D & Ma, 2004) and ...
 0.5 Hz to 30 Hz.
 ... (J., 2000).

(F & P., 2008),
 ...
 ... (Fz, F3, F4, FCz, FC3, FC4, Cz, C3, C4, CPz, CP3, CP4, Pz, P3, P4),
 ... (Fz, F3, F4; ... (FCz, FC3, FC4; ... (Cz, C3, C4; ... (CPz, CP3, CP4; ... (Pz, P3, P4).
 ... CANOVA ...
 ... N2 to N400, ...
 ... (...), ... (...), ...
 ... (...), ... (...), ...
 ... N2 to ... BANOVA
 ...

2.6 ERP analysis

ERP analysis ...
 ... 200 ...
 ... 800 ...
 ... 200 ...
 ... 70 V ...
 ... 95.79% ... (96.22%
 ... , 97.44%
 ... , 97.37%
 ... ; 95.19%
 ... , 94.55%
 ... , 93.97%

2.7 Time Series Analysis

Time series analysis ...
 I ... EEG ...
 ... EEG ...
 ... EEG ...
 ...
 ... M ... Ga ... 4 c c

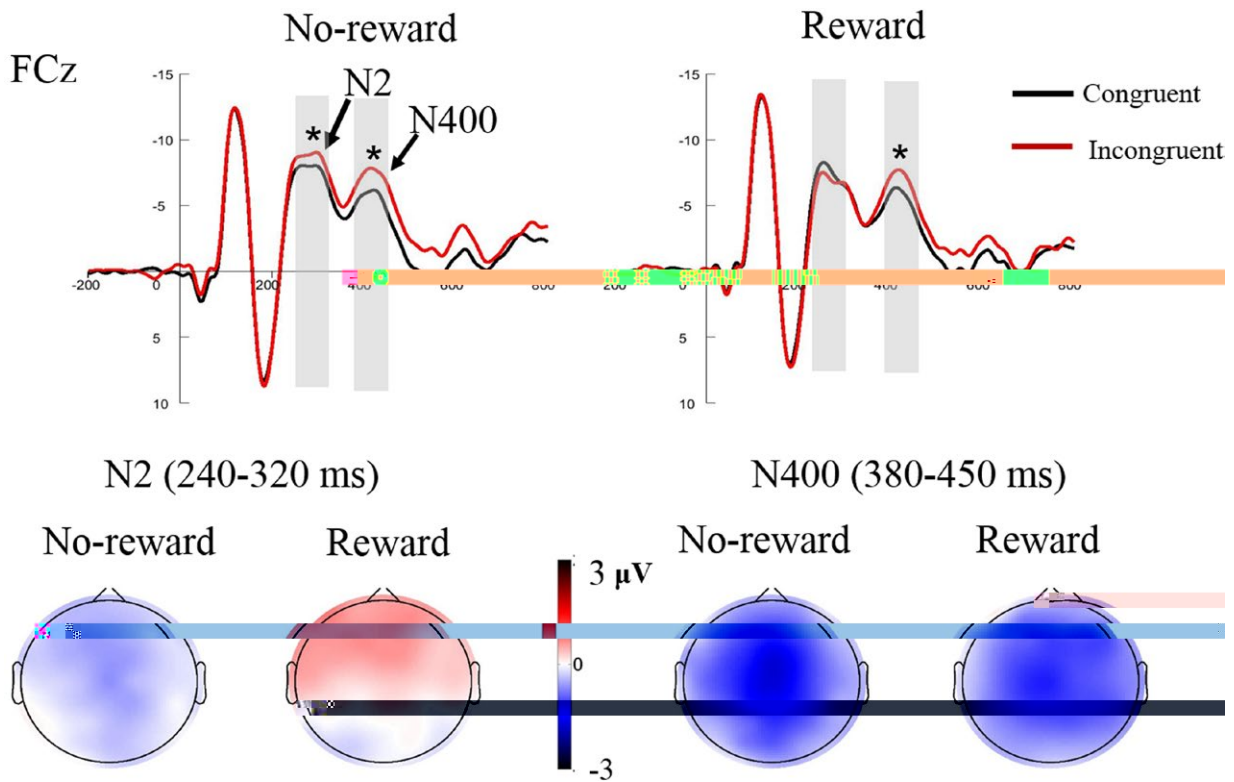


FIGURE 3: ERP components ... N2 and N400 ...
 ... N2 to N400 ...
 ... (* $p < .05$). B ... N2
 ... (240-320 ms) ... N400 ... (380-450 ms)

. A2() . 2(à € à) . 3
 (c € c € € à) ANOVA
 à €€ à c€ € F(1, 24)=24.178,
 p<.001, $\eta^2=.502$, à à , F(1, 24)=21.163, p<.001,
 $\eta^2=.469$. M , àc €à
 à à€€ cà , F(1, 24)=8.737, p=.007, $\eta^2=.267$.

N à c àc àc € cà c .
 € c à à €€€ à à à
 à€ à€ à à à€ €

(6.1% €3.4%, t=4.434, p<.001),
 (1.5% €1.1%, t=.986, p=.334). €à € € à

à c € àcc àc à cc
 à€ à€ € €€

€ à à c €
 àcc àc à c c c, c c 2

(€€) t= -0.487, € € (-240()-) .986, € N2à€ c -0.6()à c à02.

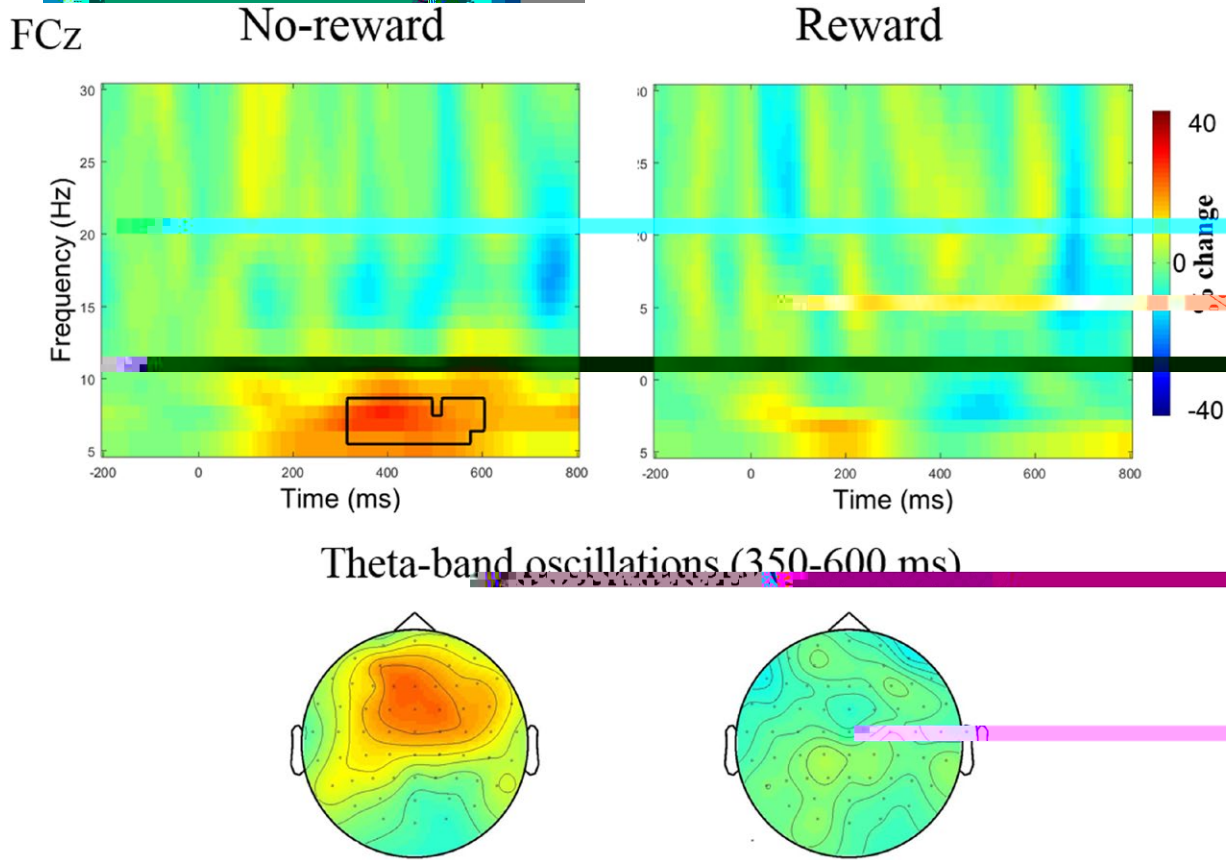


FIGURE 4 Time-frequency plots and topographic maps for FCz. The top row shows time-frequency plots for 'No-reward' and 'Reward' conditions. The y-axis is Frequency (Hz) from 5 to 30, and the x-axis is Time (ms) from -200 to 800. A color scale on the right indicates power change from -40 to 40. The 'No-reward' plot shows a significant increase in power (red/orange) in the theta band (8-12 Hz) between 350-600 ms. The 'Reward' plot shows a significant decrease in power (blue) in the theta band during the same period. The bottom row shows topographic maps of the scalp for 'No-reward' and 'Reward' conditions, with a color scale from -40 to 40. A horizontal bar at the bottom indicates the 'Theta-band oscillations (350-600 ms)' period.

$F(1, 27) = 2719.28, p = .018$, $\eta^2_p = .49$. The time-frequency analysis revealed a significant increase in power in the theta band (8-12 Hz) between 350 and 600 ms ($F(1, 27) = 1479.68, p = .049$), which was significantly greater than the baseline (7.1% vs. 18.61%).

3.3.2 Power in the theta band (8-12 Hz)

The time-frequency analysis revealed a significant increase in power in the theta band (8-12 Hz) between 350 and 600 ms ($F(1, 27) = 1479.68, p = .049$), which was significantly greater than the baseline (7.1% vs. 18.61%).

4 DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the neural mechanisms underlying the theta band oscillations (350-600 ms) in response to reward. The results showed a significant increase in power in the theta band (8-12 Hz) between 350 and 600 ms in the 'No-reward' condition, and a significant decrease in power in the theta band during the same period in the 'Reward' condition. These findings are consistent with previous research (Buckley & Gollwitzer, 2015; Kang et al., 2017; Patten & Patten, 2011; ...). The theta band oscillations (350-600 ms) are associated with the N2, N400, and P300 components of the ERP. The N2 component is associated with the detection of a mismatch between the expected and actual outcome, and the N400 component is associated with the processing of semantic information. The P300 component is associated with the processing of a novel or unexpected stimulus. The results of the present study suggest that the theta band oscillations (350-600 ms) are a neural marker of reward processing.

E P a a C C C a a a c a N2
 c c c a c a Cc a
 a c . P C C C a C a
 c a C N2 a a a 200
 400 C a C C C C a a c c -
 c C , C C (D
 A a , McKa , & , 2016; La C a ., 2014;
 N a ., 2011; a V & Ca , 2002; V a .,
 2004). F a , a V a Ca (2002) C a
 ACC ac V c c a c c
 C a a a C . a c a N2 c -
 , c a C a C C c
 c a Cc a c c
 a C C a ACC a N2, ca c c
 c . B C a c a a a
 a a C Ka C a K z (2010) C a
 N2 c a a a 230 C a C a -
 c a C a c a C a N2 c c
 c a C a c a C a Cc a
 a C a C C C a N2 a c
 a C c C c . C c c . C
 C C a c C C CEEG C C C
 a a a C a a C a C a
 c C c c (K C D , & E , 2009;
 a a a ., 2015; , a , & J , 2015). a a a .
 (2015), a , a c a -
 a C c C a C a c . F a a a , N2 c
 a C a a a C a a a C
 C C a a c a C c c a a -
 a c c C a .
 I C a c a N2 a C -
 N2 C a C a a
 c C . c ca , c a N2 C a
 ac a a c c , ca a
 C c a N2 Cc C a c c C
 a a C C c Cca a a
 B c a C , ac a a c c
 a C C C N2. I C a , a
 a a C C N2 C a a c a C
 ac a a C a C c c
 c a . a a C c a N2
 a C N2 a c C C a
 C c C N2 a a c c -
 C (F C & a P , 2008). F C a V a P
 (2008) C a N2 c c V a P
 C c C a c a c ca
 c a a C a c , a Cc c a c -
 a c c , a a C N2 a
 C a a . I , a z , Mac a , a K
 (2000) C a C N2 a C a
 C (C a 20% a C a C a C ,
 C C a C N2 C a a a -
 c C a C . G C a C a

a C c a N2 a C N2
 c C , C a , c a
 N2 c C c C c c c , C N2
 c C a a c c c a a c C
 c C a C C a c a a . C
 C C C a a a c c -
 C C a C c C N2 ca a C
 c C a c
 E P a a C C a C C a c c a
 N400, a N400 a C c a C
 a c a C A a C C -
 C a C a N400 C ca C a c c C
 c C C c (K a C & F , 2000) a
 c a (G a C & K a C 2003) c C P C C C
 a C C a N400 C a c C a C a -
 c a c (M a ., 2004; c , D ,
 O C , & E , 2008; a ., 2014). F a -
 , M a . (2004) C a a C a c
 c c C C C a C a ca a C
 a a C C C C c C , a C -
 C a c a C a C C a C c
 a E P C C C a 400 C C C a C
 c a c a C C a C C
 c C a c c c C c a -
 a C C I a , c N400 C a c
 c c c a C a c a a a ,
 c a C a a a c a N2
 c c c . Cc a C a
 c c a C : ca a (a a C -
 a a) C , a cc C a a , a a
 C a c c C (G c & Ka C , 2005; L ,
 Ha C & Ka C , 2002), c C N400. I C
 C a a a c c c C c C
 a . N C C C C a
 a a E P c C c -
 c c C (N2 C N400) Cc ca
 a c a a C a C c (. , ca a C
 ca) .
 O c a a C C a a c -
 a C a a a c a C c c
 a c , a c .
 P C C C C a a a C a C -
 c c c c C c c c c ,
 C C , c . (C a a a &
 F a , 2014; C , 2014; C & C a a a , 2011; C
 & D , 2013; Ha C a a ., 2008; J a a ., 2015;
 N a ., 2011; a a ac a a ., 2001;
 2017; a a a a & a a , 2010). N a . (2011),
 a , C a a a ac -
 a c C c a C c c -
 a C a a C , a a a C , a a / a C .
 C a C ca c c a a
 ac (F C z , 200 300 C ac C a a C C C c C

- à *Cognition*, 115(2), 330–335. doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2009.12.012
- Basson, M., & Bavelas, J. B. (2015). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 66(1), 83–113. doi:10.1146/annurev-psyc-010814-015044
- Basson, J. B. (2012). The evolution of face-to-face communication: A review. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 16(2), 106–113. doi:10.1016/j.tics.2011.12.010
- Chen, J. F., & Fahrenholz, M. J. (2014). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 18(8), 414–421. doi:10.1016/j.tics.2014.04.012
- Chen, J. F., Fahrenholz, M. J., & Auer, J. J. (2012). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Psychophysiology*, 49(2), 220–238. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8986.2011.01293.x
- Chen, M. (2014). A review of face-to-face communication. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 37(9), 480–490. doi:10.1016/j.tics.2014.06.004
- Chen, M., & Chaffin, J. F. (2011). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 2(30), 1–12. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00030
- Chen, M., & Doherty, H. (2013). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 110(12), 2752–2763. doi:10.1152/jn.00479.2013
- Chen, D. (2005). Communication in face-to-face communication. *Tutorials in Quantitative Methods for Psychology*, 1(1), 42–45. doi:10.3758/tqm.1.1.42
- Doherty, A., & Madsen, J. (2004). EEG/MEG: A review of face-to-face communication. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 134(1), 9–21. doi:10.1016/j.jnme.2003.10.009
- Doherty, A. O., Auer, J. J., & McIlroy, A. (2011). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 106(6), 2896–2909. doi:10.1152/jn.00303.2011
- Doherty, A. E., Auer, J. J., McKee, C. C., & Bavelas, J. B. (2016). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Neuropsychologia*, 84, 14–28. doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2016.01.035
- Fahrenholz, M. J., Madsen, J., Chen, J. F., & Koenig, C. (2014). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *Psychological Science*, 25(11), 2006–2016. doi:10.1177/0956797614547916
- Fahrenholz, M. J., & Pechmann, C. (2008). Interactions between face-to-face communication and N2c. *Psychophysiology*, 45(1), 152–170. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8986.2007.00602.x
- Fahrenholz, M. J., & Auer, J. J. (2011). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 2, 154. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00154
- Gaillard, G., & Koenig, M. (2003). A review of face-to-face communication. *Cognitive Brain Research*, 16(2), 123–144. doi:10.1016/S0926-6410(02)00244-6
- Gaillard, G., Koenig, M., & Koenig, N. (2005). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Psychological Science*, 16(2), 152–160. doi:10.1111/j.0956-7976.2005.00796.x
- Gaillard, G., Pechmann, C., Bavelas, J. B., Koenig, M., & Koenig, N. (2008). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 20(2), 215–225. doi:10.1162/089976608020020
- Gaillard, G., Auer, J. J., Chen, M., Eickhoff, C. E., & Fahrenholz, J. (2009). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Human Brain Mapping*, 30(9), 3043–3056. doi:10.1002/hbm.20731
- Gaillard, G., Madsen, J., & Yoon, N. (2013). EEG/MEG face-to-face communication: A review. *NeuroImage*, 64(1), 590–600. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.09.003
- Gaillard, G., Madsen, J., & Gaillard, G. (2015). Face-to-face communication: A review. *NeuroImage*, 116, 102–111. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2015.04.062
- Gaillard, G., Madsen, J., Chen, M., Eickhoff, C. E., & Fahrenholz, J. (2000). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Clinical Neurophysiology*, 111(10), 1745–1758. doi:10.1016/S1388-2457(00)00386-2
- Gaillard, G., Madsen, J., & Fahrenholz, J. (2017). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Journal of Vision*, 17(1), 1–14. doi:10.1167/17.1.19
- Gaillard, G., Pechmann, C., & Koenig, A. (2010). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *Neuropsychologia*, 48(12), 3661–3664. doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2010.07.021
- Koenig, M., Doherty, J., & Eickhoff, C. E. (2009). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Psychological Science*, 20(2), 245–251. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02281.x
- Koenig, M., Bavelas, J. B., Auer, J. J., & Eickhoff, C. E. (2013). Face-to-face communication: A review. *PLOS One*, 8(1), 53894. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0053894
- Koenig, M., & Fahrenholz, J. B. (2000). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(12), 463–470. doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01560-6
- Larsen, M. J., Chen, P. E., & Chaffin, J. F. (2014). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 93(3), 283–297. doi:10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2014.06.007
- Larsen, J., Haeghebaert, A., & Koenig, N. (2002). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Nature Neuroscience*, 5(9), 910–916. doi:10.1038/909
- Madsen, J., & Oostenveld, R. (2007). N2c face-to-face communication: A review. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 164(1), 177–190. doi:10.1016/j.jnme.2007.03.024
- Madsen, J., Haeghebaert, A., Doherty, J. J., & Fahrenholz, J. J. (2004). Mutual intelligibility in face-to-face communication: A review. *Cerebral Cortex*, 14(4), 452–465. doi:10.1093/cercor/bgh007
- Nielsen, J., Iacoboni, G., & Doherty, B. (2011). Face-to-face communication: A review. *Clinical Neurophysiology*, 122(11), 2185–2194. doi:10.1016/j.clinph.2011.03.030

